

It is reported that Maxwell, alias Brooks, is to be hanged, and he richly deserves it. It will be remembered that he murdered a room mate at St. Louis, and packed the body in a trunk.

William O'Brien on his arrival in Dublin on the 19th inst., received a grand ovation, witnessed by an immense crowd. He was met at the railway station by the lord mayor. He entered the mayor's carriage, the horses were detached and they were drawn by a crowd of citizens.

It is announced that the tiresome fishery squabble between the United States authorities and those of the Dominion of Canada is in a fair way of amicable settlement, Secretary Bayard and Prime Minister Salisbury having reached a satisfactory understanding, each making, it is said, concessions honorable alike to themselves and their governments.

The prospect for a large corn crop in this county, is most cheering. A few pieces planted near wheat is being damaged to some extent by the chinch bug. If farmers will consult their best interests, they will stop raising wheat. Thirty-five years ago wheat raising was the principal farm crop in Northern Ill., now almost entirely abandoned. Cattle, hogs and summer crops are giving the farmer larger profits.

While a few politicians are fighting, not for the good of the people, but for place and power, the business boom for the whole country is still on the increase. Reports from thirty-eight of the larger trade centers, compiled from dispatches for the week ending June 18th, 1887, shows an increase as compared with exchanges for the corresponding week in 1886, in thirty-seven cities. Lowell the only point showing a decrease.

Was it a well planned conspiracy? A Republican Adjutant-General proposes to the President to return the Confederate battle flags to the South. Every gun is loaded, a conspirator stands with match in hand, to fire at the chief magistrate as soon as consent can be secured. The President, without considering the matter, gives oral consent, not intending to issue the order till after investigation. At once every gun is fired, and a yell goes up all along the Republican line.

Because Gen. Sherman declines to make a fool of himself, after the manner of Gen. Tuttle, the Iowa State Register, a bloody-shirt organ, denounces him, and charges him with having deserted the old soldiers since he came within the malign "Copperhead influence" of New York. Dining with millionaires is another of the General's pastimes supposed to be sapping his loyal constitution. Perhaps the old warrior is sorry now that he did not get killed on the march from Atlanta to the sea, just to insure the respect of the bloody-shirt howlers.—World.

It makes the greatest difference in the world whose ox happens to be gored. It is all right with a certain set of fellows as long as the conciliation business runs their way. But if they are called upon to do a little conciliating business themselves it's all wrong. Out upon such one-sided people for a lot of conceited asses.—Commonwealth.

You are right, Mr. Commonwealth, as long as rebel brigadiers would agree to vote the Republican ticket the one-sided long ears were willing to conciliate, and give those most active in the attempt to destroy the Union, important foreign missions, and the fattest home offices. The conceited asses are out of power now, and are not in a humor to do any conciliating business.

There is no need of any excuses being made for President Cleveland in regard to Gen. Drum's flag order. Mr. Cleveland never has dodged a responsibility yet. An officer who is not afraid to check the errors of others, or rescind his own if found contrary to law, can be trusted every time. He is always manly and courageous. His recommendation of Gen. Drum's order was simply one of business. There was no politics in it, and no thought of offending old soldiers; so let the Republicans and the political shysters in sheep's clothing, who belong to G. A. R. posts, rail at the President—their attack of abuse will fall harmless at his feet. The tide is already running in that direction.—Manhattan Mercury.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, a former United States senator, on the proposition to return southern flags, says: "When the proposition first reached me I regarded it as additional evidence of restored concord and fraternal sentiment. As such my heart responded most warmly to the movement, but as a portion of the northern press and people seek to make it the occasion for renewed estrangement and bitterness, I would prefer to leave the flags where they are. I speak as an individual and ex-soldier, not as governor, and without consultation, but I believe this will be found to be the sense and sentiment of the southern people. We are weary of strife and hate. We want peace and good will, and prefer these to a return of even so cherished relics, if their return is to be made at such cost."

Wheat Crop.

The Farmer's Review reports the wheat crop prospects for the week ending June 19th, in eight winter wheat growing states at the average condition of 89 per cent. Missouri is the only state that reports an average of 100.

In some parts of Illinois the Hessian fly is doing great damage to growing crops, in other parts planted corn was almost entirely destroyed by the cut worm.

Last year we exported \$160,000,000 worth of bread stuff, \$107,000,000 of provisions, and \$14,000,000 of cattle. The New York Tribune rejoices that some of the foreign powers are imposing high duties on American grain, claiming that high duties on imports is growing in favor. How pleasant it will be for American farmers when all foreign countries, in retaliation for our needs by high tariff, impose duties on farm products that will shut us out.

General Master Workman. Powderly does not mince matters in dealing with the violent, anarchistic elements in this country. Referring to certain members of the Knights of Labor he said to a New York Times reporter: "I intend to do all I can to purge the order of this violent element. These men cannot remain with us any longer. The authorities have been too lenient with them. I hold that when such a man as Johann Most delivers inflammatory utterances against life, liberty and property, encourages bloodshed, and exhorts people to follow the red-handed example of the seven Chicago murderers, he ought to be put in prison and kept there. We should not wait for some overt act of wickedness; his declarations are enough." The respectable, orderly people of this country will sympathize with Mr. Powderly in that part of his work.

The failure of the last Congress to pass a law reducing the surplus, is beginning to have its effect upon the finances of the country, and unless something is done, the surplus money of the country will be transferred from the pockets of the people to the treasury at Washington, at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year and more. How to stop this is a question on which Democrats differ. Those of the Randall stripe favor the repeal of the tax on tobacco and whiskey. Others want the tariff taken off of sugar; others say let the government go into the market and buy unmatured bonds, while the genuine Democrats, like speaker Carlisle, insist that the best way is to reduce the tariff on all necessities of life. Then conflicting theories would have to be harmonized. The Democrats will have a small majority in the next house, and the Senate will be in control of the Republicans, hence both parties will be responsible for whatever may or may not be done. Here, again, we are brought face to face with a great economic question—one that effects Democrats and Republicans alike. The Republicans want to divert the issue to the war, and will stand back and let Democrats fight it out, taking sides with which ever faction promises to do them—not the country—the most good.

A New Generation.

Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, brought out, in his Faneuil Hall speech before the ex-Confederate soldiers of Virginia, an idea which the demagogues ignore in their appeals to the old war spirit.

"We sometimes hear it said," remarked the Governor, "that there is a new South. But that only half states the situation. There is a new North, too—there is a new American nation grown up since the war. The entire country in 1861, when the great civil conflict began, had but thirty million people. To-day it contains sixty million. There are two nations on our soil to-day of the size of the nation of 1861, and they, thank God, are under the same flag."

This states an important political fact in a concrete form. Thousands of men will vote for President next year who were not born until two years after the great civil war ended. One of the men who fought on the other side said to Massachusetts: If you get into any trouble with your neighbor across the border on the fishery question, and shall need any help, the men of Virginia will come and help you. Another brave Confederate declared: "There are no more loyal people anywhere in this broad land to-day than the people of Virginia."

The new nation will not respond to the quarter-century-old war cries. Let the strife-stirring demagogues make a note of that.

The Cattle Trade.

In an exceedingly clear and business like article, the Chicago *Driver's Journal* makes a strong presentation of some facts connected with the present and future of the live stock business. In telling why the rangemen of the North-west and South-west have been suffering from many severe trials the last few years, it gives wise reasons. One is badly overstocked ranges. Another is heavy losses caused by great cold and excessive drouth. Another is railway and general labor strikes. Another is a general industrial depression. Another is "quarantines by all the northern sections caused by the quack horse and cow doctors styling themselves veterinary surgeons." Another is a foreign market, weak, unsteady in demand, and often glutted. In 1879 and 1880 single export buyers were shipping from 2,000 to 4,000 cattle every week. Now they only ship from 300 to 500 cattle and find no profit in the business. The pleuro-pneumonia racket has been the cause of all this. Another is an enormous marketing of beef cattle. Another is excessive railroad freights, and another is the operations of the oleomargarine law.

In amplifying its eighth reason, the

railroad extortion reason, the *Journal* says: "The railroads running east from Chicago have increased their rate 40 per cent on live cattle and 50 per cent on dressed beef, making it cost the producer from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head. This increase is unjust and unreasonable, and though the medium of the inter-state commerce commission we hope this extortion will soon be stopped."

In amplifying its ninth reason the *Journal* makes the bold declaration that the oleomargarine bill took not less than from \$2 to \$2.50 from the worth per head of each steer, making the enormous aggregate of \$15,000,000, all of which comes directly from the profits of the cattle raisers.

With all these hardships and depressions, therefore, it would naturally seem that the cattlemen had about all they could bear, but the *Journal* says that there is yet a very heavy load behind, a gigantic monopoly called "The Cattle Trust Company," organized with a so-called capital of \$25,000,000, the principal workers in it being "a few cattle men and a dressed beef shipper who wanted to dispose of their overstocked ranges and expensive dressed beef plant and fixtures at good prices." In order to get these good prices the owners of the ranges have been turned into this trust company where they can "draw big salaries for trying to induce other cattle men to join the great scheme by turning over their herds and taking 'trust' certificates at 25 per cent of their so-called par value in payment thereof."

This cattle question is so important and is being looked into and discussed so generally throughout the west, that we quote the *Journal* in full on this trust company and its actual and probable workings. It says:

This great "Trust" company is going to revolutionize the cattle trade of the country and relieve cattlemen of all their troubles, and cause cattle to again sell as high as they did in 1882 and 1883.

Now see how they are doing it. Since the benevolent society was organized the price of beef cattle in this market has declined 50 cents per 100, equal to \$5 per steer. Their Chicago representative opened the campaign on the 26th of this month by selling at auction in Boston two cars of choice heavy beef at an average of about 6 cents per pound, being from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents lower than the price of beef in Boston that day if sold in the customary way. It is supposed that this shrewd representative will follow this course in other eastern cities and towns. At these prices we would not want any of those "trust" certificates even at the prices at which they are being issued, namely: \$400 in certificates for \$100 in value. No doubt all the cattlemen of the country will be solicited to turn over their herds to this "trust."

We would advise them before doing so, however, to carefully consider the matter and decide whether a gigantic "trust" company can handle their business better for them than they can handle it for themselves.

We think better times for cattlemen are not far distant, and that all those who keep their herds under their own control will be in a prosperous condition in the near future, is our firm belief.

Grant Township Sunday School Convention.

Pursuant to announcement the Grant Township Sunday School Convention convened in the M. E. Church, in Abilene, Sunday, June 26th at 4 p.m., with J. A. Graves, as president. In the absence of the Secretary, M. Nicholas, a secretary pro tem was elected.

After singing, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in christian love," prayer was offered by the Rev. Zim-merman, of the M. E. Church. A paper, "Does it pay?" was then read by J. H. Engle, Superintendent of the River Brethren Sunday school, he said: "We are confronted by a very suggestive query, as well as one of momentous import. Truly, does it pay to leave the quiet of our homes for the purpose of promoting the stability of another organization, or as some may more reverently say, to devise means of honoring our God more perfectly in the Sunday school cause? Does it pay to appropriate time, labor and money to maintain our township, county and state conventions? Does it pay to spend time and money in gathering and publishing reports and statistics of the Sunday school work, considering the fact, that less than twenty-five per cent. of such literature is read, and probably one half of that very indifferently? Does it pay to send representatives from all over the world to Louisville or Chicago for consultation as to the best means of carrying on the Sunday school work? Does it pay you, my friends, to deprive yourselves of rest and social enjoyment, in order that you may prepare your Sunday school lesson? Do you expect any material remuneration? Will it ever pay? God is our witness today that no better appropriation of our time, money, strength and influence can be made, than that of instructing children in the ways of right. Will we accept as an established fact, that whenever we displace evil with good, feel a spirit of justification and have God's promise on our side, we are in a paying business?"

Do we not think that when that immortal body shall be ours, when we need no longer suffer the afflictions peculiar to this world, will we not then be amply rewarded for all this work? It may not be ours to train up a great law giver, prophet or military chieftain like Moses, but it may be that we can sever the band that holds some precious soul in the bondage of evil, and if we can thus bear away some golden sheep in triumph, we may do so with rejoicing, since that soul is not to be compared to the value of the whole world. If parents would seek more intimately the acquaintance of children and do their duty in praying with and for them, and explaining to them such things as their limited conceptions could grasp, and live Christian lives, I am sure that they would not stare and doubt so much when the little Samuels answer, "Here am I." Jesus blessed little children that were brought to him. Let us not labor in the vineyard of the Lord wholly for present remuneration. Thank God that though this life affords us much

that is good, we can rejoice in the hope that reaches beyond the grave. "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of any man, what the Lord hath prepared for them that love him."

Mr. T. E. Dewey followed with a review of the lessons of the last quarter, considering each lesson under the following heads: where? when? who? what? Lesson? The following lessons were brought out:

1. Be not envious.
2. Grandeur of forgiveness.
3. Honor thy father and mother.
4. Man cannot frustrate God's plan.
5. God often uses humble means.
6. God is with those who work for him.
7. We are saved by faith.
8. God protects his followers.
9. God provides for his followers.
10. Duties to God.
11. Duties to man.

Mr. Dewey emphasized the idea that it is the duty of the teacher to see God's plan of salvation.

J. S. FORD, Sec'y pro tem.

Call and figure with Miller & Thomas at their new lumber yard, located corner of Cedar and A st., opposite Crane elevator, 44-4t

See the New Range with round fire pot at Bonebrake & Rice's.

\$100,000 TO LOAN

We have \$100,000 to loan on farm and city property at the lowest rates. Loans closed promptly. No delay.

ABILENE INVESTMENT CO., Rear room First Nat. Bank.

The highest market price in cash paid for poultry and eggs, delivered in Abilene. Inquire at the office of the Crane elevator. Z. DENSMORE, 37-4t

The cash for chickens—eggs—is found just over south on railroad ground. Close attention there is paid. For just the things the hens have laid. The butter, too, is not neglected. When the same is worked and well perfected, but when assailed with adulteration, I cannot hardly hold my peace. But come to me, for sure you must. I'll quickly count you out the dust. 40-4t

Miller & Thomas' lumber yard is now located on the corner of Cedar and A St., opposite Crane elevator, 44-4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued by the clerk of the district court of Dickinson county, state of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein T. E. Sewell is plaintiff, and W. S. Askey is defendant, I will, on Saturday, July 9th, A. D. 1887, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, state of Kansas, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate, to-wit: one Quaker City organ, in Dickinson county, state of Kansas. The said personal property will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said execution.

Witness my hand this 24 day of June, A. D. 1887. J. J. MILLER, Sheriff of Dickinson county, Kan.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, May 28, 1887. No. 6454. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk District Court, at Abilene, Kas., on July 8th, 1887, viz: Edward L. Stevens, n. r. 2489 for the n. w. 1/4, s. w. 1/4, sec. 14, t. 13, s. r. 1 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Lasure, Andrew Red-dick, Amasa Jeffcoat and John McNaull, all of Abilene, Kas. (30-6) S. M. PALMER, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued by the Clerk of District Court of Dickinson Co, State of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein J. S. Smith is plaintiff and Henry Breen is defendant, I will, on Saturday, July 9th, A. D. 1887, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, County of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate, to-wit: Lots three (3), five (5) and six (6), in block six in Roney & Hodges addition to the city of Abilene, in Dickinson County, State of Kansas. The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause, recited in said execution.

Witness my hand this 7th day of June, A. D. 1887. J. J. MILLER, Sheriff of Dickinson county, Kan.

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Publication Notice.

Land office, Salina Kas., 6443 May 28th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at this city, on June 24, 1887, viz: Conrad Buchen-an, n. r. 2489 for the S. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, sec. 32, T. 14, S. R. 1 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Shireck, William Birchell, Guy Lattin and Josiah Donald, all of Solomon City, Kas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

WILLIAM J. COYE, AGENT FOR

Robert Chapin & Chapin & Chesbro.

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